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epidemic, I will not cable unless something unusual occurs. My sanitary report will exhibit the number of weekly deaths. While a considerable experience here has shown the unlikelihood of its extension by long stages of trade or of passenger traffic, I should not wish to be oblivious to the very serious nature of the problem when a dirty city's poor are infected with its presence. I consider that the seriousness of its endemicity here is fully recognized on all hands.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

W. E. HUNT,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Sanitary report of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *April 11, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended April 11:

Forty deaths have been recorded for this period, of which 1 was from yellow fever, 2 from confluent smallpox, 2 from diphtheria, 5 from remittent bilious fever, 3 from enteric fever, 5 from tuberculosis, 2 from pernicious fever, 2 from typhomalaria; the rest from common diseases of non-contagious character. Smallpox continues to increase, and there are 25 cases confined in the smallpox hospital, while there are many cases in the town of which the physicians hear nothing about, as they are treated by quacks and spiritualists, of whom there are quite a large number in the city. Vaccination is still spasmodically practiced, having no means of procuring vaccine except from Habana once or twice a week.

Yellow fever is stationary, although the cases presenting themselves are now of a milder character, and the death rate has decreased somewhat, as happens usually about this time of the year until the summer season sets fairly in, when the disease takes its usual malignant form. The reports about yellow fever are not very encouraging in other cities; in Santa Clara, for example, several native Cubans have died from it, and the cases of two negroes, who took the fever and died, have aroused the attention of all the physicians, as we always maintained that the colored race in Cuba seemed to enjoy a complete immunity from this disease. Spring diarrhea is very common just now; so are malarial fevers, which take the typhomalarial type.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Quarantine restrictions against arrivals from Hongkong.

SINGAPORE, *February 28, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the inclosed copy of a Government gazette extraordinary, issued yesterday to the effect that bubonic plague had broken out in Hongkong; that the said port had consequently been declared infected, and that all vessels arriving therefrom at Singapore would have to be put in quarantine.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

E. SPENCER PRATT,
United States Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*